

E. majori there are representatives of two species, the original *E. majori* from Ambohitombo, Tanala Country, Central Betsileo, and a second from Ampitambé, N.E. Betsileo. Adopting the specific name used provisionally in Madagascar by Dr. Major, I propose to name the new form

Eliurus penicillatus, sp. n.

Size about as in *E. majori*; colour-characters as in *E. tanala*, Major, *i. e.* with the digits, both fore and hind, the sides of the hands and feet, and the end of the tail white, these parts being mostly brown in *E. majori*; there is some variation, however, in these respects, the main distinction between the species being in the skulls.

Brain-case of *E. penicillatus* long, oval, tapering forward, of *E. majori* comparatively short and broad. Palatal foramina of *penicillatus* widely open, their combined width equal to or more than half their length; of *majori* narrow and contracted, their width much less than half their length. Molars of *penicillatus* much smaller, both shorter and narrower, than those of *majori*.

Dimensions of the type (measured in skin):—

Head and body 147 mm.; tail 164; hind foot 31; ear 21.

Skull: greatest length 36; basilar length 27.4; greatest breadth 17.4; nasals, length 14.5; interorbital breadth 5; palatilar length 15; diastema 10; palatal foramina 6.2 × 3.1; length of upper molar series 5.9.

Hab. Ampitambé, N.E. Betsileo, Madagascar.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 97. 9. 1. 149. Original number 602. Collected 20th July, 1895, by Dr. C. I. Forsyth Major.

LIX.—*A new Generic Name for an Orectolobid Shark.*

By C. TATE REGAN, M.A.

IN 1906 (Proc. R. Soc. Queensland, xx. p. 27) Mr. Douglas Ogilby proposed the generic name *Brachalurus* for Günther's *Chiloscyllium modestum*. In a more recent paper (Proc. R. Soc. Queensland, xxi. 1907, p. 3) he diagnosed the genus, but transferred the name to *B. colcloughi*, described as a new species, and on the next page made *C. modestum* the type of another genus, *Cirriscyllium*. As *B. colcloughi* does not appear to be congeneric with *B. modestus*, it becomes necessary to propose a new generic name for the former species; the two genera, with their synonyms, are:—

HETEROSCYLLIUM, nom. nov.

Brachælurus (non Ogilb. 1906), Ogilb. Proc. R. Soc. Queensland, xxi. 1907, p. 3.

BRACHÆLURUS.

Brachælurus, Ogilb. Proc. R. Soc. Queensland, xx. 1906, p. 27; Regan, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1908, p. 354.

Cirriscyllium, Ogilb. Proc. R. Soc. Queensland, xxi. 1907, p. 4.

Heteroscyllium colcloughi, described by Mr. Ogilby from Queensland, seems to differ generically from *Brachælurus modestus* in the less depressed head and more inferior mouth, but especially in having the anal fin separated from the caudal by a distinct interspace (rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of its base).

LX.—A Collection of Freshwater Fishes made by Mr. C. F. Underwood in Costa Rica. By C. TATE REGAN, M.A.

Characinidæ.

1. *Tetragonopterus æneus*, Günth.

Rio Iroquois (Atlantic Slope) and Rio Grande de Terraba.

2. *Tetragonopterus scleroparius*, sp. n.

Tetragonopterus fasciatus (part.), Günth. Cat. Fish. v. p. 322 (1864).

Tetragonopterus petencensis (part.), Günth. t. c. p. 326.

Tetragonopterus sinus (part.), Bouleng. Boll. Mus. Torino, xiii. 1898, no. 329, p. 2.

Depth of body $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in the length, length of head $3\frac{2}{3}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$. Snout shorter than eye, the diameter of which is 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in the length of head; interorbital width about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in the length of head. Maxillary extending to the vertical from anterior edge of eye; 2 to 5 maxillary teeth. Suborbitals broad, the lower edge of the second in contact with the lower limb of the præoperculum. 10 to 12 gill-rakers on the lower part of the anterior arch. 36 to 41 scales in a longitudinal series, 6 or 7 in a transverse series from origin of dorsal fin to lateral line, 5 to 7 between lateral line and base of pelvic fin. Dorsal 10–11; origin behind the pelvics; longest ray shorter than the head; free edge a little convex. Anal 27–32, with 24 to 28 branched rays; origin below end of